Government of
Saskatchewan

Annual Report 1988-89

Saskatchewan
Parks, Recreation
and Culture

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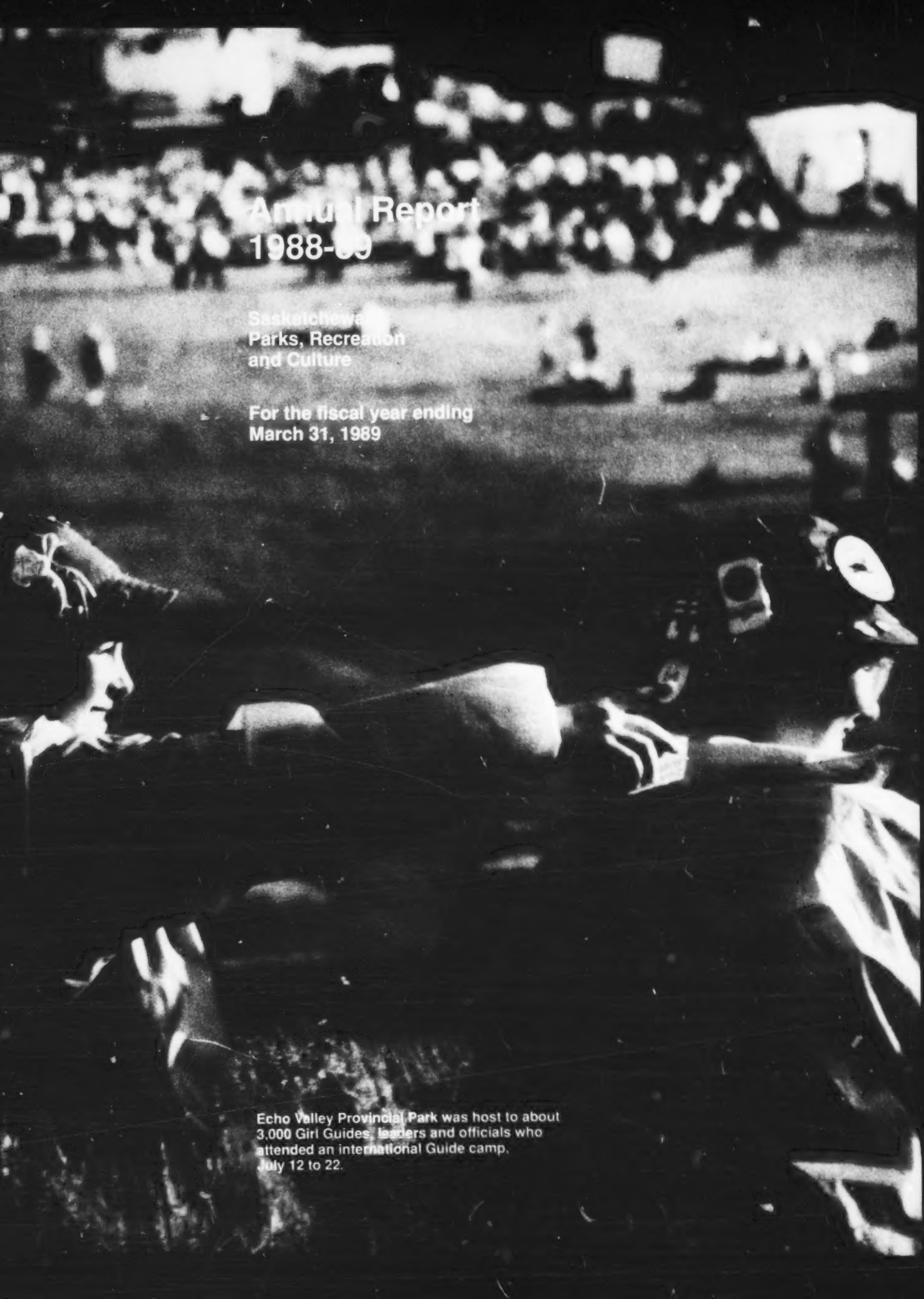
Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1989



Echo Valley Provincial Park was host to about 3,000 Girl Guides, leaders and officials who attended an international Guide camp, July 12 to 22.

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OUR VISION

- ***Saskatchewan and its people enjoy a wealth of natural and cultural resources: parks, lands, fish, wildlife, forests, heritage, and artistic and athletic talent.***
- ***We are entrusted with the care of these treasured resources -- to use, to develop and to perpetuate them for future generations.***
- ***We provide for and deliver a rich diversity of recreational experiences and economic opportunities.***
- ***We ensure first and foremost that the public is informed of and satisfied with the programs, facilities and support we offer. Our service is quick, attentive and friendly.***
- ***We fulfill government's expectations reliably and identify solutions and opportunities proactively. Prudence is our hallmark in managing public funds. Recognition and respect govern employee relations.***
- ***We believe in, enjoy and take pride in what we do. We are professionals, innovators and leaders in our field. We work as a team and have a positive impact on the quality of life in Saskatchewan.***

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Minister's Transmittal

To Her Honour,
The Honourable Sylvia O. Fedoruk, OC, SOM
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan

Madam:

I have the honor to submit the annual report of Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture for the year ending March 31, 1989.

The department's commitment to preserving lands that have special significance due to unique geological or natural features was exemplified when the Athabasca Sand Dunes became the province's first park land reserve. The area's new status will protect it while allowing time to determine its future role in the parks system.

Saskatchewan's Echo Valley Provincial Park was chosen to host some 3,000 Girl Guides, leaders and officials at an international jamboree in July. I am proud that the willing assistance provided by department staff helped make this event a great success.

The department continues to be an international leader in developing and implementing progressive, successful programs to increase and improve wildlife habitat. The SUPER program (Saskatchewan Upland Protection, Enhancement and Restoration), introduced this year, will co-ordinate the efforts of several habitat conservation agencies concerned with habitat needs of upland game in agricultural areas. Programs such as this and others noted in this report would not be possible without the department's partnership with dedicated public and private groups, from the local to the international level.

The department was involved in funding and supporting the province's first-ever Senior Games held in Melville in July. The games attracted 450 participants who competed in eight events. The Senior Games is an example of the increasing emphasis the department is placing on fitness as part of a healthy lifestyle along with issues of concern to our growing seniors population.

Saskatchewan's cultural industries took a great step forward in January with the announcement of the Saskatchewan Film Development Office and Fund. In financing the new office and fund, the department's objective is to develop a film industry in Saskatchewan.

The future direction of Saskatchewan's heritage programs received serious discussion at meetings held during the winter. A discussion paper, Heritage 2000, focused on future conservation and management efforts, more opportunities for use and enjoyment of heritage resources, development of heritage tourist attractions and new investment instruments.

Our department Vision, presented at the beginning of this report, represents the purpose and values pursued throughout the year by Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture.

Respectfully submitted,

Colin Maxwell

Colin Maxwell
Minister

Deputy Minister's Transmittal

To the Honourable Colin Maxwell
Minister
Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture

Sir:

I respectfully submit herewith the 1988/89 annual report of Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture.

Respectfully,

Douglas Cressman
Deputy Minister

Department Organization

The department is broadly organized into four major divisions: Renewable Resources, Culture and Sport, Operations and Support Services.

Renewable Resources

The Renewable Resources Division, which includes five branches, is responsible for developing integrated policy and programs related to Saskatchewan's parks, wildlife, forestry, fisheries and resource lands.

Provincial parks, recreation sites, campgrounds and provincial historic parks are developed and managed through comprehensive planning, policy and programming provided by the Parks Branch. Park management strategies, facility development plans and park visitor programs are key responsibilities. The branch also administers the Regional Parks Program, supporting local operation of 101 regional parks throughout the province.

The Wildlife Branch manages the wildlife resources for the benefit and use of Saskatchewan residents. It sets hunting and trapping seasons, works to safeguard rare and endangered species, develops programs to prevent wildlife damage to agricultural produce and property, and administers the Firearm Safety/Hunter Education Program. It designs and promotes programs that enhance the co-existence of wildlife and agriculture, including an increasing number of habitat conservation programs. Important wildlife lands are secured and administered by the branch under the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund.

The role of the Forestry Branch is to develop and administer programs for the management of the province's forest resources. Effective forest management is undertaken through Forest Management Licence Agreements negotiated with major industry, timber supply analyses, timber control, silviculture and forest inventory. Programming is directed particularly at optimizing social and economic benefits accruing from the forest resources for present and future citizens of Saskatchewan.

Management of the Saskatchewan fishery is the responsibility of the Fisheries Branch. Programs are designed to maintain fish stocks through fish conservation by regulating fish harvest and protecting fish habitat. Enhancement programs to increase fish stocks and broaden the range of fishing opportunities are also undertaken. The branch is responsible for monitoring the status and health of fish stocks, mobilizing underdeveloped economic potential in the fishery and allocating fish stocks to various user groups for optimum benefits to Saskatchewan residents.

Resource Lands Branch is responsible for the administration, disposition and management of the province's 31.5 million hectares of Crown resource lands. It develops and co-ordinates plans, policies, procedures and program alternatives to allocate and manage resource lands for the continuous social and economic benefit of Saskatchewan people.

Culture and Sport

The Culture and Sport Division includes the three branches responsible for developing policy and programs related to heritage, the arts and multiculturalism, and sports and recreation in Saskatchewan.

The role of Heritage Branch is to facilitate the conservation, management and development of Saskatchewan's significant heritage resources and to foster a greater awareness and appreciation of the province's natural and cultural heritage. The branch operates the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History and Government House.

The Sport and Recreation Branch encourages people of all ages and abilities to participate in sport and recreation programs. It does so by providing organizational and financial assistance and program services to sport and recreation groups at all levels in the province.

Opportunities for access to and participation in the literary, visual and performing arts, and multicultural activities are encouraged by the Arts and Multicultural Branch. The branch also promotes the economic and social benefits of participation in artistic and multicultural activities.

Operations

The Operations Division is responsible for delivering to the public the department's fisheries, forestry and fire protection, parks, resource lands and wildlife programs at the field and district levels. Operations ensures that legislation and regulations governing these programs are adhered to and enforced where necessary.

Division activities are carried on throughout the southern portion of the province by the Saskatoon, Melville, Regina and Swift Current Regions. Southern field operations also include operation of the Echo Valley Conference Centre, the Operational Visitor Services Unit and the Provincial Enforcement Unit. In the northern half of Saskatchewan, activities are undertaken through the Meadow Lake, Prince Albert, Hudson Bay and La Ronge Regions. The Forest Fire Management Branch, situated in Prince Albert, is an important component of the Division's northern field activities.

Operation and maintaining provincial parks, recreation sites, picnic sites and campgrounds accounts for about 35 per cent of regional activities. This includes construction and maintenance of facilities, upkeep and enhancement of park grounds, provincial park security, providing information to visitors, operating recreation facilities such as golf courses and pools, and providing interpretive, recreation and aquatic programs. Winter activities include cross-country ski and snowmobile trail construction and maintenance. The Operational and Visitor Services Unit provides central administration and policy direction for park operation and customer services.

Forest fire detection and supression account for over one-third of Operations' activities. The Forest Fire Management Branch provides central services for forest fire prevention, detection and fire suppression, aircraft contracting, equipment supply, technical services and staff training. The four northern regions recruit and supervise the ground forces necessary to put out fires.

Wildlife activities concentrate on enforcement related to poaching, night hunting and illegal trafficking of wildlife as well as routine enforcement of laws. Other wildlife activities include prevention of damage to crops or property by beaver, bear, and other big game and waterfowl, as well as assisting in wildlife surveys. The Provincial Enforcement Unit provides overall co-ordination and leadership in fish and wildlife enforcement.

Fisheries work includes enforcement of sport, commercial and domestic fishing regulations, stocking of waterbodies, and capital development of fish enhancement projects.

Activities related to forestry and Crown resource lands include issuing land use leases and permits related to forest use, wild rice and surface disposition for mineral exploration. A variety of forestry and land use inspections are performed to ensure compatibility with the resources under the department's jurisdiction.

Support Services

Support Services Division provides ongoing support for the achievement of the overall goals of the department. It consists of four branches responsible for a broad array of service functions.

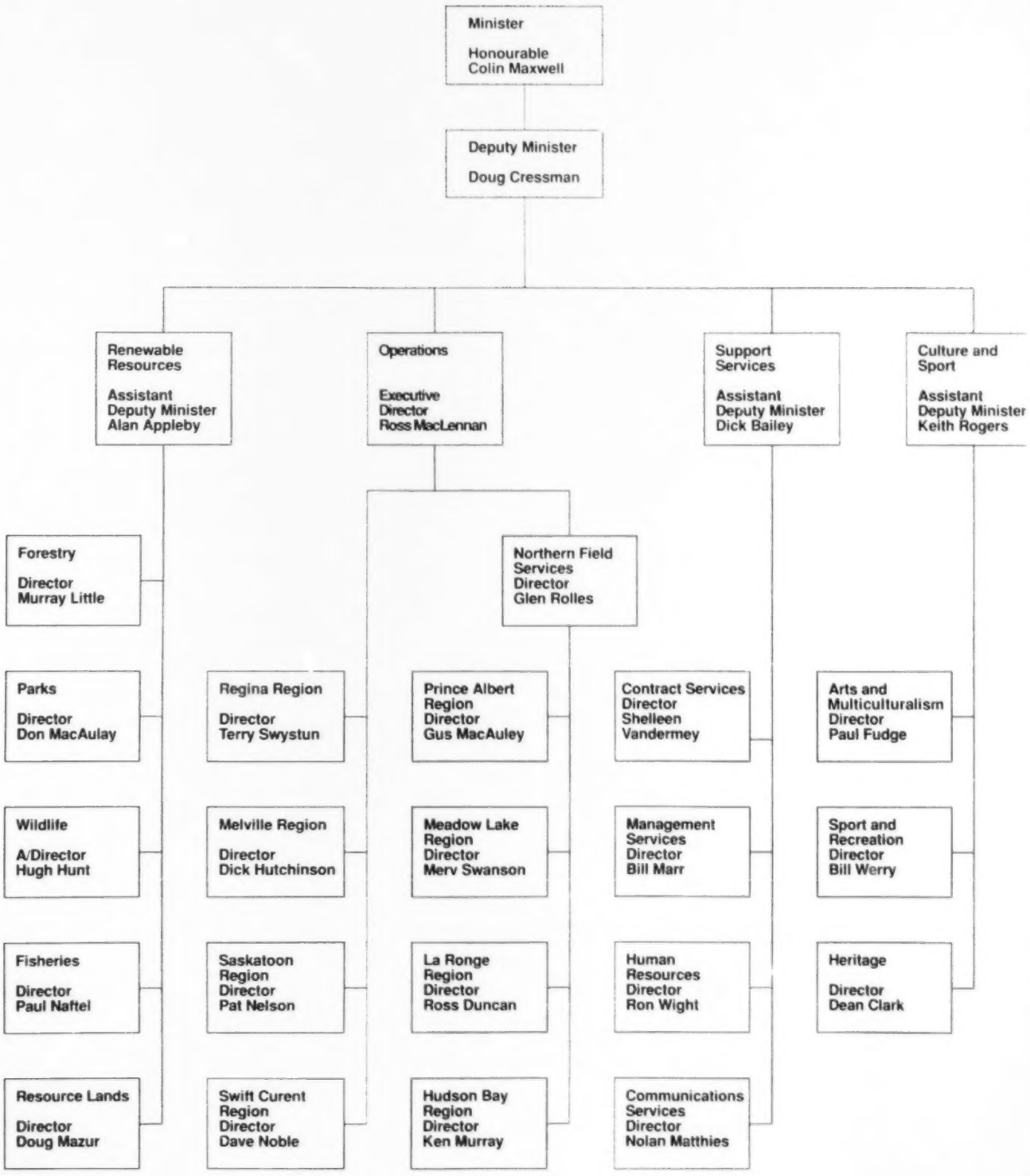
Management Services Branch provides support services to the department in the form of accounts and payroll administration, budgets and financial management, corporate planning and evaluation including internal audits, property management, and computer systems.

Effective communication and promotion of the department's programs and policies within the department and to the public are provided by Communications Services branch. The Saskatchewan Wildlife Art Program ran for a second year. The program promotes Saskatchewan wildlife artists, recognizes efforts of wildlife conservation agencies and increases awareness and appreciation of wildlife in the province.

The design and construction of buildings, services and facilities are provided by Contract Services Branch. The branch also administers the department's radio communications and prepares and manages the department's capital budget. The branch provides contract administration and maintenance management services to ensure compliance with established standards and the effective use of funds and human resources. A significant part of the responsibility of this branch includes development and leasing of services and facilities in the park system.

Human Resources Branch provides personnel services to department management and employees including staffing, staff development and training, classification, employee relations and occupational health and safety.

Organization Chart



Operating and Management Highlights

Enforcement Operations

The department worked in co-operation with fish and wildlife agencies of neighbouring provinces and states to solve a number of cases that now await trial. In the spring of 1988, landmark court cases resulted in judgements imposing some of the largest fines on record for Wildlife Act violations.

During the year, the department embarked on a program of enhanced training for resource law enforcement officers. An Enforcement Training Section was established and 240 officers participated in 1,064 days of in-depth training. Developed internally, training programs concentrate on safe procedures to effect necessary enforcement programs at minimum risk to the officer.

The department also implemented a province-wide 24-hour dispatch service to handle officer requests, assist in officer emergencies and operate the toll-free Turn In Poachers program. Staffed with five dispatch clerks working around the clock, the centre provides the department with a much needed service as well as providing 24-hour toll-free public contact for natural resources concerns.

Turn In Poachers (TIP) Program

The TIP Program allows anyone in Saskatchewan instant contact with a conservation officer 24 hours a day through a toll-free telephone number. In emergency situations, conservation officers can be on the scene within minutes. Overall, public co-operation has resulted in more hunting and fishing violators being discovered and prosecuted. In 1988/89, of the 785 calls received, 753 required immediate action and 118 charges were laid.

Integrated Resource Management

The Integrated Resource Policy Unit co-ordinated several projects that reflected the department's concern with multi-disciplinary programs and issues. They included resource and water management as well as northern and native development issues.

A successful renewable resources conference was organized, and the unit provided assistance in developing legislative material involving parks and wildlife. Data was collected and prepared for the department's Geographic Information System and seminars given to clients regarding its uses and applications. The unit also provided economic analyses including the further development of the department's pricing policy.

Human Resources

There were more than 652 staffing transactions during the year. As well, 105 classified service positions and 26 labour service positions were involved in classification reviews. The department successfully redeployed all staff affected by Public Participation initiatives at Duck Mountain and Moose Mountain Provincial Parks and the Moose Jaw Wild Animal Park.

During the year, the department continued to participate in the government's Employment Fairness Program. Major activities included delivery of a work force survey to all employees, preparation for an Employment Equity Awareness Week, and promotion of employment opportunities for target group candidates.

In response to an ever-changing and more complex work environment, the department initiated thorough reviews of four separate classification series which involve approximately 300 department staff and positions. Seven formal grievances were filled during the year. Six were resolved and one is still outstanding.

In total, staff development activities involved nearly 3,600 person days of training and development. During the year, the department targeted three staff development priorities: communication, technical/professional development, and effective people and program management. The emphasis was team-building within work units and improved service to all clients.

Management development programs resulted in seven new admissions in the Middle Management Program and one graduate in the Senior Management Development Program. In addition, 27 staff were accepted into the new Supervisor's Certificate Program, two into the Professional and Technical Program and four into the Administrative Development Program. Staff also participated in a number of Public Service Commission courses and workshops.

Occupational Health and Safety

Safety training increased during the year reflecting the department's efforts to ensure a safe working environment. Courses involved use and handling of ATVs, pesticide/herbicide certification, first aid, defensive driving and special work place hazardous materials information systems training to comply with new federal regulations. In 1988, the department had a 636-day reduction in lost time, with $38,281 less in Worker's Compensation Board costs.

Internal Management

A number of undertakings during the year were aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of management in the department. They included:

- improvements and expanded use of the Cash Register Information System (CRIS) located throughout the park system
- automation of department staff attendance statements
- centralized grant administration
- in-depth analysis and revamping of the department's park visitation and outdoor recreation statistical reports
- audits on five provincial parks, two recreation sites, one campground and district office, 15 regional parks, nine wood-using industries, five special projects and two internal operations
- development of a computer network to connect all regional offices throughout the province
- documentation of department computer software, hardware and network standards to ensure maximum efficiency.

Parks

The department is responsible for Saskatchewan's park lands, including 31 provincial parks, 21 protected areas, eight historic sites and 166 recreation sites. Support funding and consultation are also provided to the 101 regional parks. In 1988, approximately 7.8 million people visited Saskatchewan's provincial parks, regional parks and recreation sites, and enjoyed close to one million days of camping.

Through the co-operation of commercial operators and the development and implementation of visitor programs, park visitors are aided in using and enjoying the full recreational, interpretive and educational potential of the provincial park system year-round. In addition, the department protects and manages the significant resources of all Saskatchewan's park lands.

Park Management

Park Fees

A new fee structure was implemented in 1988. To more accurately reflect cost of services and facilities, camping fees were set at either economy, standard, serviced or premium levels, depending on the level of service provided with the campsite.

The Athabasca Sand Dunes, encompassing 1,940 square kilometres, was declared a park land reserve October 1988, a first for Saskatchewan.

Park Agreements

On September 23, 1988, Saskatchewan and Canada completed an agreement to allow establishment of the Grasslands National Park in southwestern Saskatchewan. Action taken this year to meet the terms of the agreement included advertising of oil and gas rights for part of the park and resolution of water rights concerns.

An interprovincial park committee established by Alberta and Saskatchewan continued to investigate interprovincial parks. Presentations were made at six open-house meetings in Saskatchewan and three in Alberta with regard to the Cold Lake/Meadow Lake and Cypress Hills candidates.

Park Land Reserves

The Athabasca Sand Dunes park Land Reserve was declared October 17, 1988, making it the first park reserve in Saskatchewan. The 1,940-square-kilometre reserve on the south shore of Lake Athabasca includes the world's largest northerly inland dune area and a number of rare plant species. No new land uses will be permitted under the park reserve status, allowing time to determine the area's future role in the parks system.

Park Management Strategies

As part of the ongoing program to document park management, use and development, park management strategies are now in place for eight provincial parks. Progress was made toward completion of strategies for Danielson, Nipawin and Candle Lake Provincial Parks. Interim zoning plans were drafted for another eight parks to provide direction until strategies can be completed.

Facility Planning

A five-year capital budget forecast was updated and compiled for all the department's parks and recreation-related projects. The document guides immediate priorities as well as long-term public and private capital expenditures.

Planning and design for major park facilities included a new campground entrance at Cypress Hills Provincial Park, an administration building at Rowan's Ravine Provincial Park, beach protection and redevelopment at Candle Lake Provincial Park, campground developments at Blackstrap Provincial Park and Anglin Lake Recreation Site, a visitor centre for Fort Carlton Provincial Park, and plans for the redevelopment of the core area at Moose Mountain Provincial Park.

Locations and conditions were determined for a variety of private commercial developments on park lands, including a lodge expansion at Cypress Hills Provincial Park, cottaging at Saskatchewan Landing Provincial Park, camping at the Moose Jaw Wild Animal Park, a mini-golf course at Rowan's Ravine Provincial Park and a golf clubhouse at Elbow Harbor Recreation Site.

The department provided planning assistance to several regional parks including aid in initiating marina development at Palliser Regional Park and campground development at Oungre Regional Park.

Park System Planning

A Parks System Plan has been prepared which will guide park development into the next century. It focuses on the province's six natural regions and 31 natural zones along with the adequate provision of recreation opportunities. During the year, the department worked on preparing audio-visual and promotional materials that will be used to present the plan at public meetings throughout the province.

Resource Management

Work continued on preparing guidelines to manage park land resources consistent with park classification and zoning, without jeopardizing protection or recreation goals of park lands. A public document was drafted regarding management of Saskatchewan park lands and explaining appropriate resource management in the context of park classification and zoning.

The department prepared an emergency grazing and haying policy for parks in response to the drought conditions of 1988. Interest in mineral and aggregate extraction in several provincial parks necessitated assessment and preparation of preliminary policies.

Marketing and Research

To address park use trends, the department completed a comprehensive provincial park marketing strategy. The strategy provided the background and rationale for a parks promotional campaign for the 1989-90 operating season. Research for the marketing strategy also assisted with planning for future developments in parks.

Park Programs

Visitor Programs

Park vistor programs ranged from water safety-based swimming lessons to activities that interpret the significant natural and historic resources found in parks. During the year:

- 31,659 people, of which 28 per cent were students, attended historic park programs
- 4,425 participated in swimming lessons
- 115,028, of which 10 per cent were students, attended other programs.

During the year, the department reviewed and updated 13 Saskatchewan Voyageur canoe routes and developed canoe orientation kiosk signs and text panels for Lac La Ronge Provincial Park. A pilot project, "Artist in the Park" was initiated, and the first Junior Naturalist clubhouse was opened in the old stone cottages at Moose Mountain Provincial Park. The department implemented a voluntary admission program in three historic parks.

Park Tours

In August, 1988 department staff along with staff from Saskatchewan Economic Development and Tourism helped plan and host a two-week tour of Saskatchewan's parks system for a four-member tourism and park development delegation from Jilin, China.

Regional Parks

The 101 regional parks are operated by their own park authorities comprised of members of each sponsoring municipality. The province provides grant assistance to the authorities for both capital development and maintenance costs in the amount of $2.4 million annually. The more than three million visits to the regional parks in 1988 generated $6.1 million in direct revenue with substantial spin-off benefits to local communities.

New flags and signs were designed to provide a new visual identity for regional parks and to portray their role in Saskatchewan's parks system.

Park Development

Facility Development

The department carried out a $4.6-million capital program during the year. Some of the projects undertaken in provincial parks and recreation sites were:

- electrification of campgrounds and electrical upgrading at Crooked Lake, Rowan's Ravine and Douglas Provincial Parks and Emma Lake Recreation Site
- water system improvements at Jan Lake Recreation Site and Meadow Lake, Greenwater Lake, Lac La Ronge, Moose Mountain and Duck Mountain Provincial Parks
- information kiosks with maps at Blackstrap, Crooked Lake, Rowan's Ravine, Candle Lake, Lac La Ronge, Greenwater Lake, Makwa Lake, Nipawin, Duck Mountain and Cypress Hills Provincial Parks
- additional water storage facilities at Douglas and Cypress Hills Provincial Parks
- new sewage lagoon facilities at Buffalo Pound Provincial Park and Lac des Iles in Meadow Lake Provincial Park
- campground expansion and improvements at Lac La Ronge (Nemeiben Lake), Meadow Lake (Greig Lake), Crooked Lake, Good Spirit Lake, Blackstrap, Danielson, Douglas, and Cypress Hills Provincial Parks
- boat launches and dock facilities improvements in the Hudson Bay Region, Davin Lake and Lake Diefenbaker
- campground service centres constructed or upgraded at Meadow Lake (Lac des Iles), Greenwater Lake, Douglas, Pike Lake, and The Battlefords Provincial Parks

Elbow Harbor Golf Course and Clubhouse, located on the northeast end of Lake Diefenbaker is operated by Harbor Golf Club and Resort.

— new park administration building at Rowan's Ravine Provincial Park and new park entry office at Cypress Hills Provincial Park

— upgrading of historic structures at Cumberland House and Cannington Manor Provincial Parks, and Holy Trinity Anglican Church Historic Site at Stanley Mission

— designs for the Fort Carlton Provincial Park visitor centre and Nisbet operations and fire control centre.

Commercial Leases
During the year, the department managed 115 commercial lease agreements for 128 different facilities leased to the private sector. Types of facilities included accommodation, golf courses, miniature golf, boat rentals, fast food services, stores and riding stables. As a result, more than $260,000 of lease revenue was generated.

Private Investment Program
During the year, six new services or facilities were established in provincial parks and recreation sites, attracting more than $3.1 million in private capital investment, 25 person years of construction employment and 17 person years of operating employment. Proposals approved during the year for new or improved facilities to be constructed by 1989/90 included upgraded golf course/clubhouse in Duck Mountain Provincial Park and a cottage subdivision at Saskatchewan Landing Provincial Park.

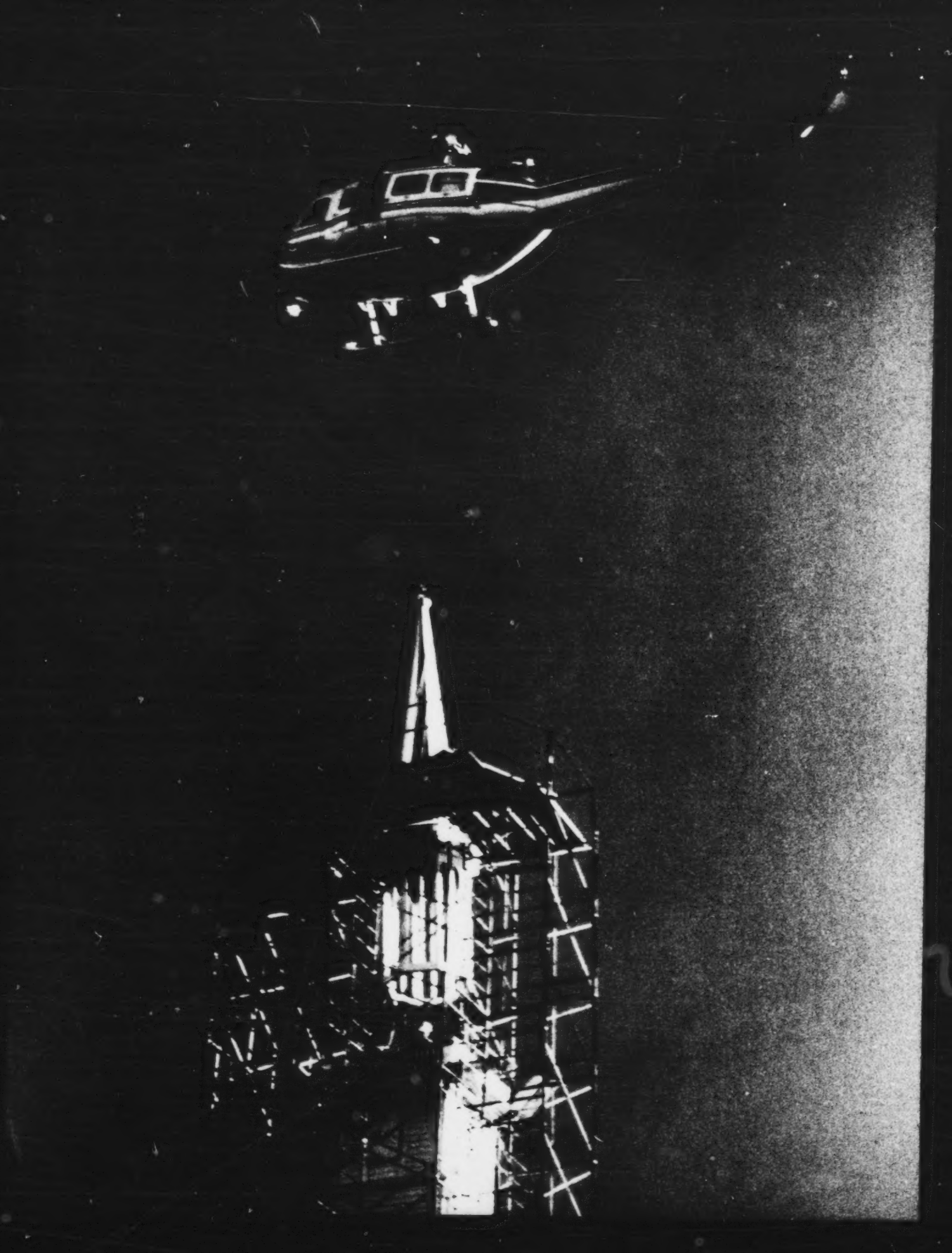
Park Operations

Echo Valley Conference Centre
Echo Valley Centre hosted 218 groups, ranging in size from 10 to 250 during the year. More than 1,000 students were enrolled in the Saskatchewan School of the Arts. During 1988/89, 31,051 bed-nights were occupied and 80,300 meals were served. Improvements were made to guest rooms in two lodges, and the dining room was upgraded.

Park Security
Park security was a major factor in ensuring that quality recreational experiences are available to park visitors. During the year, park officers evicted 359 persons and gave 459 written warnings to Parks Act violators compared to 317 evictions and 456 notices of violation in 1987/88. Convictions resulting from infractions of various sections of The Parks Act and regulations totalled 255 in 1988/89 compared to 169 last year.

Enforcement of the Alcohol Control Act by park officers was instrumental in providing a safer and more pleasant recreation experience for park visitors. In 1988/89, the first year park officers began to enforce the Alcohol Control Act within provincial parks, there were 288 convictions for alcohol offences.

Girl Guide Jamboree
In July, 1988, the department hosted more than 3,000 Girl Guides, leaders and officials from more than 47 countries at Echo Valley Provincial Park. The department prepared and groomed the park for six "villages" of 500 people each, as well as providing security and general assistance throughout the event. The Qu'Appelle Interpretive Trail, with a commemorative plaque placed by the Girl Guides, remains at Echo Valley Provincial Park as a legacy of this special event.



Heritage

The department manages, interprets and assists the development of the province's heritage resources including historical and archaeological sites, artifact and art collections and aspects of the natural environment. The department administers The Heritage Property Act and operates the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History and Government House. Through its programs, heritage resources are prudently conserved and managed to ensure that Saskatchewan people benefit economically and socially from their province's rich past.

Heritage 2000

During the year, the department began a major public consultation process to chart a strategy for the province's heritage programs through the 1990s and beyond. This process centred on four directions set out in the *Heritage 2000* discussion paper: 1) continued conservation and management efforts; 2) more opportunities for use, enjoyment and understanding of heritage resources; 3) the development of heritage tourism attractions; and 4) the creation of new investment instruments, specifically the establishment of a Heritage Foundation. About 500 interested individuals and organizations received the paper and many briefs were presented at meetings held throughout the province.

Heritage Resources

Archaeology

The department reviewed several hundred land use and development proposals to determine their effect on heritage resources. Included were oil and gas projects, mines, roads and highways, transmission lines, subdivisions and agricultural improvements. As well, the department issued a record 72 archaeological investigation permits; 30 per cent more than the previous year. Impact assessment and mitigation studies funded by the development community continued to be the major type of archaeological fieldwork, with the largest projects related to the Rafferty-Alameda Reservoirs and Poplar River Mine developments. The department also conducted 42 projects which documented, evaluated or salvaged information from 53 archaeological sites.

The province's archaeological inventory increased by 384 sites over the year, bringing the total number of recorded sites to about 10,500.

Two notable new site reports were the first reported pictograph (rock painting) in Southern Saskatchewan, and an impressive petroglyph (rock carving) containing bison and other figures, near Swift Current.

The Jelly Ranch site, a large village/ceremonial complex on the Arm River, was excavated again this year, with assistance from Davidson High School and Regina Archaeological Society volunteers. A significant find was a type of pottery common to boreal forests sites in Western Ontario, Northern Minnesota and Manitoba dating between 800 and 1400 A.D.

History

During the year, the department continued to identify sites of local, regional and provincial heritage significance, and helped owners with preserving and rehabilitating these properties.

The department developed a computer program for monitoring and analyzing heritage property for the provincial inventory of 5,000 historic sites. This program will also accommodate all future entries from communities throughout the province. In co-operation with the department, Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw developed heritage site inventory systems to link with the provincial inventory.

The number of officially designated municipal heritage sites increased from 425 to 461. Among these were the Eastend home of Pulitzer Prize novelist Wallace Stegner, the Gravelbourg Court House, the petroglyph and tipi ring site at Herschel and the Weyburn Power Plant.
The province designated the Northern Bank Building in Regina in 1988/89, increasing the number of provincial heritage properties to 28. Following a detailed study of apartment buildings, the Balfour Apartments in Regina will soon join this list. This building is an example of the highest quality of apartment construction in the province before World War II.

Fifty-six Municipal Heritage Property owners and four Provincial Heritage Property owners received more than $250,000 for restoration projects. Property owners matched this amount with $1.5 million.

After about 40 years without its orginial spire this replica came to rest on Holy Trinity Anglican Church at Stanley Mission, June 21, 1988.

Honourable Sylvia Fedoruk, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, hosts the annual Tree Trimming Party at Government House, Regina.

Fifty heritage research and interpretation projects received grants totalling just under $100,000 to construct 22 historic markers and undertake several historic site inventory projects and the following archaeological and historical research projects:

- popular history of the British Commonwealth Air Training Program in Saskatchewan
- survey of Roan Mare Creek Archaeological Sites, near Minton
- history of pharmacy in Saskatchewan
- association of the beaver with prehistoric sites in the Qu'Appelle Valley
- analysis of the Lozinsky Archaeological Site, near Saskatoon
- history of aviation in Saskatchewan
- survey of archaeological sites at Moore's Ravine, near Kelfield
- astronomical study of prehistoric medicine wheel sites in Saskatchewan
- study of archaeological sites in the Swift Current area
- history and inventory of railway stations in Saskatchewan.

During the year, the department negotiated an agreement with the Saskatchewan History and Folklore Society for a new Local History Marker Program which began January 1, 1989. The department also made agreements with several provincial heritage property owners to jointly produce promotional material, such as posters and brochures to enhance public understanding and appreciation of Saskatchewan's most important heritage properties. For example, the department and the Saskatoon Main Street Partnership co-produced a poster depicting the old Land Titles Building in Saskatoon to celebrate its designation and Saskatchewan Heritage Day.

Architecture

The department prepared the first draft of "Master Specification for Architectural Restoration Construction", the first in a set of provincial technical methods and standards for historic construction. As well, 20 municipal, provincial and private construction projects received technical consultations during the year including a variety of building types from different eras, such as the Territorial Court House in Wolseley and Old Government House in Battleford.

The department gave seminars and slide shows on construction practice and architectural restoration to special interest groups. An audio-visual presentation produced during the year featured the helicopter installation of the reconstructed steeple at Holy Trinity Anglican Church in Stanley Mission.

Museum Assistance

During the year, the department provided consultation on museum issues to museums, municipal governments, and other agencies in more than 85 communities. It sent out 18 museum start-up packages and helped plan museum projects in seven communities.

The development of *A Provincial Museums Policy* involved consultation with 40 museum and gallery representatives from throughout Saskatchewan at a department-sponsored Museums Policy Search Conference. Approximately 100 people attended six regional meetings in the province to discuss the policy.

More than 100 Saskatchewan museums and galleries received $450,000 in operating grants. The Museums Association of Saskatchewan received a $50,000-training grant for the development and delivery of training programs for museum workers.

The department continued to provide support to the Saskatchewan Heritage Collections Conservation Committee in the development of conservation services for Saskatchewan museums, as outlined in *A Conservation Strategy for Saskatchewan Heritage Collections.*

Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History

More than 160,000 people visited the Museum of Natural History during the year.

School programs included 584 Discovery Room presentations to 8,050 students. Seventy-seven loan kits were used by 33 Saskatchewan communities. More than 100 Regina teachers attended nine teacher workshops over the year.

The primary focus of museum exhibit staff was the continued redevelopment of the new Earth Sciences Gallery, scheduled to open in June, 1989. Museum staff and more than 70 contracted experts completed 58 unique geological and paleontological exhibits.

Work on the new Native Peoples Gallery began in January 1989. The Archaeology/Ethnology Unit completed a story line, floor plan and selected artifacts for display. The museum held extensive consultations throughout Saskatchewan and a two-day workshop in Regina to get input from native elders on the new gallery's storyline. Staff also published a scientific paper on the distribution of projectile points based on data gleaned from the Collections Registration Program.

The Life Sciences Unit continued its research on Richardson's merlin and the burrowing owl and made collecting trips to Hudson Bay, Key Lake and Glen Ewen. The unit's scientific collection received some valuable additions, including birds of prey, with specimens donated by conservation officers. In co-operation with Wildlife Branch, the museum set up a computer database for cougar sightings.

Paleontology staff worked on the Earth Sciences Gallery and prepared an accompanying guide on the geological history of Saskatchewan. Specimens were collected in the Carrot River, Unity, Shaunavon, Eastend and Lake Diefenbaker areas.

The Conservation Unit helped with gallery redevelopment. Staff assisted in removing displays from the former Life Sciences gallery to make room for the new native peoples exhibits. The unit also worked with the Provincial Conservation Committee to set out working guidelines for the 1988/89 Conservation Extension Program and responded to numerous requests for conservation information. Staff played a pivotal role in implementing the new province-wide Conservation Strategy.

Museum Associates

The Museum of Natural History Associates continued to expand their activities during their third year of operation. Their membership increased to 105. They provided the museum with more than $60,000 for projects such as burrowing owl research, purchase of equipment for curatorial and exhibit programs, study trips, summer education programs and special public events at Halloween and Christmas. During the year, 55 Associates volunteered 1,735 hours towards education programs, curatorial activities and the Museum Shoppe.

Government House Historic Property

As well as a museum and meeting facility, Government House also houses the offices of the lieutenant governor. It collects, preserves and interprets the early social-political history of the North-West Territories and Saskatchewan while focusing on the role of the lieutenant governor.

About 38,000 people visited the house during the year. In addition to its primary role as a public heritage facility, the house hosted numerous functions and meetings involving the lieutenant governor, government agencies and non-profit organizations. A number of school programs were offered and well received. As in past years, the Trial of Louis Riel was performed in the ballroom during July and August. About 3,500 people attended 26 performances.

Fisheries

Saskatchewan has 68 species of fish, 21 of which are economically important. About 250,000 people, including licensed anglers, senior citizens enjoying lifetime angling licences and children, fish in Saskatchewan each year. Angling is a major tourist attraction serviced by a substantial outfitter industry. Annually, sport fishing generates an estimated $223 million in economic activity for the province.

Approximately 1,400 northern commercial fishermen receive between $4 and $6 million for their annual harvest. The northern domestic fishery supports 700 families who depend upon fish for a portion of their diet. In addition, Treaty Indians have free access to the fishery resource for food purposes.

Fish Enhancement and Management

The Fish Enhancement Program, funded by a 30-per-cent-impost on angling licences, initiated 16 new fisheries projects during the past year. They included:

- development of rearing ponds at Kenosee Lake and Lake Lenore
- installation of aeration systems at Clearwater, Picnic, Hill and Struthers Lakes
- snow removal on Gull and Helene Lakes and Moosomin Reservoir
- portable rainbow trout hatchery operation at Richardson Creek
- installation of lake trout spawning shoals on Lac Eauclaire and East Trout Lake
- habitat improvement in Bone and White Gull Creeks
- cutthroat trout stocking in Little Raspberry and Shirley Lakes.

The following projects on which development had commenced prior to 1988 were completed:

- habitat improvement in Pine Cree and Tobacco Creeks and Swan River
- construction of a pumping system to maintain the water level in Candle Pond and
- installation of summer aeration systems in Codette and Meadow Lake rearing ponds.

To date, 67 fish enhancement projects have been developed; 33 in co-operation with local conservation groups. In addition, the department operated 22 projects that were developed through the FWDF over the past five years, and undertook studies to assess 20 future projects.

Proper care of the fish you release will greatly improve their chance of survival and help to maintain a healthy sport fishery.

Fish Culture

The department stocked 245 waters with 35.1 million fish of nine different species. Two new species -- cutthroat trout and tiger trout -- were introduced to create new angling opportunities. The pamphlet entitled "1988 Stocked Waters" provides details of the fish stocking program.

Renovations at the Fort Qu'Appelle Fish Culture Station continued with the installation of automatic feeders and a new trough cleaning system.

Regional Fisheries Management

Department staff examined 142 waters during the summer to check fish population status and update fisheries management plans. The results were summarized in the pamphlet, "Fish Facts 1988". The department salvaged several thousand game fish from four lakes suffering from severe drought conditions. During the winter months, an additional 106 waters were examined for dissolved oxygen conditions to determine future management needs, suitability for fisheries development and forest cutting reserve requirements. The potential effects of 253 new outfitting proposals, 141 commercial fishing requests and 150 fish habitat-related issues were evaluated.

Fish Habitat Protection

The department examined, and where possible prevented, potentially harmful consequences of various development proposals on fish and fish habitat. During the year, 93 Shoreline Alteration Permits and 73 Fish Habitat Alteration Permits were issued.

Construction of the Qu'Appelle walleye rearing facility, required under the Canada-Saskatchewan Agreement to mitigate fish and fish habitat loss from the Qu'Appelle River channel improvement program, is near completion and within budget. Operation of the facility is scheduled for the spring of 1990.

Fisheries Research

A biological survey was carried out on Smoothstone Lake to assess reasons for low fish populations and the lack of fisheries activities on this relatively large lake in Central Saskatchewan.

The field work on a two-year study of Arctic grayling populations was completed. Study methods included fish tagging, with the return of tags a critical factor in determining angling harvest levels. Strategies for grayling management are being assessed.

Electroshocking determines feasibility for habitat improvement.

The department assessed walleye spawning streams to determine walleye spawning habitat requirements and enhancement criteria to improve natural spawning as a more effective alternative to fry stocking and rearing pond development.

A study of the effect of nutrient loading from aquacultural cages in Besnard Lake was undertaken in anticipation of increased demand for fish farming sites in waters containing wild fish.

Results of a study on walleye fingerling versus fry stocking on Greig Lake will be used to assess the success and effectiveness of walleye fingerling stocking.

Regional Fisheries Workers Conference

The department hosted the Great Plains Fisheries Workers Conference in Regina. One hundred and fifty delegates from Montana, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan considered a wide range of issues facing fisheries managers in the Great Plains region.

Contaminants in Fish

Saskatchewan's ongoing program to test fish for mercury contamination covered 388 major lakes, streams and reservoirs in 1988/89. In southern Saskatchewan, the department focussed on popular recreational fishing areas, commercially fished lakes, and waters near known or suspected sources of pollution. In northern Saskatchewan (north of the 54th parallel), the monitoring program concentrated on commercially fished lakes and recreational fishing areas. Information on fish consumption recommendations is contained in the publication, "Mercury-In-Fish".

In 1988, walleye and suckers from the North Saskatchewan River near Prince Albert, and from lakes in the Churchill River near La Ronge were analyzed for dioxin and other contaminants. This was part of a national program to analyze fish, water and sediments from sites near 47 Canadian pulp mills. Only the sample of suckers from the North Saskatchewan River contained detectible levels of dioxin and furan. The level of 2,3,7,8-TCDD was well below the federal Health and Welfare consumption guidelines of 20 parts per trillion and is not considered a health hazard. No dioxin and furan were detected in the other fish.

Sport Fishery

Angling

Angling continued to provide significant recreation opportunities during the year despite a slight reduction in the number of angling licences sold from 170,000 in 1987/88 to 168,620 in 1988/89 for a revenue of slightly more than $2.7 million.

Management Plans

Three new management programs were developed in 1988, with implementation to occur in 1989: 1) The designation of "Improved Angling Quality" waters, was developed in co-operation with the Saskatchewan Outfitters Association. This program is intended to promote and sustain fishing quality in selected northern lakes. 2) Information will be collected and used to assess the impact of fishing competitions. 3) A system whereby anglers will be invited to provide vital information on sturgeon fishing activities will be implemented.

Commercial Fishery

Commercial Fishery Harvest

The department issued 2,274 commercial fishing licences during the year, resulting in a harvest of 3.3 million kilograms worth $3.4 million in initial payments to fishermen. An additional $2.3 million was paid by the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation as a final payment to fishermen who delivered fish during the 1987/88 fiscal year. Most of the production occurred in northern Saskatchewan where commercial fishing is an important source of income.

Approximately 150 lake quotas were converted to separate species quotas to prevent overharvest of walleye, pike and lake trout. This had no discernible impact on the overall commercial harvest of these three species.

Sixty-five commercial bait fishermen harvested 9,200 kilograms of bait fish, valued at $42,000. Nineteen brine shrimp licences were issued, resulting in total production of 15,000 kilograms.

Fur farm-fishing operations harvested 42,000 kilograms of fish to feed 1,600 fur-bearing animals.

Commercial Fishing Production Incentive Program

The Commercial Fishing Production Incentive Program helped ease the high cost of transporting commercially caught fish from remote areas to market. Approximately $350,000 was provided under this program, including $26,000 for mullet price support.

Fish Marketing Program

The eight special dealers licensed to sell fish within Saskatchewan sold about 44,500 kilograms in 1988/89. Direct sales by commercial fishermen to consumers accounted for 314,500 kilograms.

Aquaculture

Aquaculture continued to emerge as a new industry in Saskatchewan. In 1988, 1,875 fish farming licences were issued, of which 135 were commercial and 1,740 private. A total of 1.06 million rainbow trout fingerlings were stocked. Commercial fish farmers grew an estimated 50,000 kilograms of fish.

Eight brokers imported 470,000 rainbow trout fingerlings, while five private Saskatchewan hatcheries produced 59,000 fingerlings in the spring of 1988. The private hatcheries imported more than 1.5 million eggs for rearing and sale as fingerlings.

Sixty-one Live Fish Import Permits were issued to authorize importation of rainbow trout, Atlantic salmon and Arctic charr eggs, and rainbow trout and cutthroat trout fingerlings into the province.

The department updated the booklet, *Aquaculture in Saskatchewan Dugouts and Ponds*.

Fisheries Enforcement

In 1988/89 conservation officers contacted 43,586 anglers in the field, and there were 669 sport fisheries-related convictions.

To alleviate illegal use of small mesh gill nets in the northern commercial fishery, conservation officers checked 7,293 commercial nets and 792 domestic nets resulting in the seizure of 108 small mesh nets.

During the angling season, enforcement officers checked 43,586 anglers at various locations throughout the province to ensure compliance with fishing regulations.

Sport and Recreation

Sport and recreation contribute to the quality of life and to the provincial economy of Saskatchewan. It is estimated that more than $525 million is spent annually on sport and recreational pursuits and that more than 1,000 jobs are directly related to sport and recreation.

The department promotes an understanding and appreciation of the importance of sport and recreation at all levels and ensures opportunities for and access to all sport and recreation programs by Saskatchewan residents of all ages. The department delivers sport and recreation programs and provides consultative, educational, technical and financial support through eight zones, 23 regions and 75 provincial sport governing bodies.

Sport

Saskatchewan Games Program
Melfort hosted a very successful Saskatchewan Summer Games. Sixteen hundred athletes from eight zones competed in 15 sports. The 1990 Saskatchewan Winter Games were awarded to Melville.

Western Canada Summer Games
The next Western Canada Summer Games will be held in Winnipeg in the summer of 1990. Saskatchewan along with the three other western provinces, Yukon and Northwest Territories will compete in 33 sports.

About 350 seniors from across the province participated in the first-ever Saskatchewan Senior Games in Melville, July 11 to 13, 1988.

Saskatoon will host the Jeux Canada Games in August, 1989. During the year, the department assisted with promotion and organization in preparation for the Games.

High Performance Sport Development

Saskatchewan First Program
A joint effort between the department and Sask Sport Inc., this program assisted provincial sport governing bodies to develop programs to significantly improve athlete performance at Jeux Canada Games. Support was available for coaching, athlete/team and officials development, hosting, and sport science. During the year, 70 coaches, 2,000 athletes and 60 officials were assisted.

Saskatchewan Athlete Assistance Program
The department provided financial assistance to elite Saskatchewan athletes for training and competition costs with support from Sask Sport Inc. and technical assistance from provincial sport governing bodies. During the year, more than $360,000 was granted to 500 Saskatchewan elite athletes.

High Performance Training Centre Program
The department provided $65,000 to four nationally-designated sport training centres in Saskatchewan, including the Women's National Volley Ball Training Centre in Regina and the Multiple Events Track and Field Centre, Regional Soccer Training Centre and Men's Gymnastics Regional Training Centre in Saskatoon.

Leadership and Organizational Development

National Coaching Certification Program (NCCP)
The NCCP is a nation-wide program, encompassing some 50 sports, that promotes and develops excellence in coaching. There are currently more than 18,000 participants registered in the NCCP in Saskatchewan.

Provincial Coach Grant Program
The department provided grants totalling $17,000 to each of 15 provincial sport governing bodies to employ a provincial coach to upgrade coaching in a specific sport.

Provincial Hosting Grant
The department provided 32 provincial sport governing bodies with grants totalling $82,000 so they could host national and regional competitions in Saskatchewan.

International Sport Exchange Program
During the year Saskatchewan participated in three sport exchange programs with Jilin, China. Two table tennis coaches from Jilin travelled to Saskatchewan communities over a three-month period in 1988 while a Saskatchewan speed skating coach visited Jilin for four months and a figure skating coach for two months. The department continued negotiations with Jilin for future exchange programs.

Recreation

City Services Seminar
The department held its annual City Services Seminar for senior parks and recreation officials from the 12 cities in Melville. The seminar provided a forum for city representatives to express concerns and share ideas regarding parks, recreation and culture.

Hosting Grants
Provincial Hosting Grants totalling $5,271 assisted six provincial recreation associations to host national and regional events in Saskatchewan.

Fitness

The department distributed fitness information and worked co-operatively with the fitness advisory committee to the Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association to promote fitness as a part of a healthy lifestyle. The department also worked with other government departments and the Saskatchewan Seniors Fitness Association and the Standing Interprovincial Co-ordinating Committee on Aging to identify issues of concern to seniors.

Provincial Senior Games

The department provided organizational and financial assistance amounting to $34,000 for the first Provincial Senior Games held in Melville in July, 1988. Four hundred fifty participants competed in eight events.

Skills Program for Management Volunteers

This federal-provincial-territorial program provided training opportunities to management volunteers of recreation, sport and cultural organizations at the community, provincial and national levels. Department staff assisted national staff implement the program throughout Saskatchewan and worked with the Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association and La Commission Culturelle Fransaskoise to deliver management/leadership workshops. The department was involved in developing an Organizational Effectiveness Resource component to the program aimed at improving skills of municipal, non-profit, government, educational and business consultants.

Integrative Recreation Projects

During the year, 39 organizations and communities received $30,820 in grants to encourage participation by disabled persons in recreational activities.

Provincial Support Grant

Provincial Support Grants totalling $145,000 were made to Youth Unlimited in Regina and Boys and Girls Clubs in Saskatoon and North Battleford. The grants provide long-term core funding for these organizations which make significant contributions to the development of recreation for youth and disadvantaged groups.

Volunteer Recognition

The department recognized 72 volunteers at nine special awards ceremonies across Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Summer Games were held in Melfort, July 13 to August 6, with 1800 athletes participating.

for their contribution in administration and delivery of sport, recreation, culture and heritage activities. Grants totalling $17,000 were provided to zone planning committees to host awards ceremonies.

Annual Regional Associations Conference
The department assisted Zone 8 regional associations host the annual conference of 23 regional associations in Nipawin with support from the Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association and Sask Sport Inc. The department contributed $5,000 towards hosting the event.

Facilities Grants Program
Under the Provincial Cultural/Recreational Facilities Grant Program, which ended March 31, 1988, more than 1,900 applications for assistance were approved and grants totalling $30.1 million were awarded for construction in excess of $135 million. In 1988/89, the department processed 433 claims under this program for grants totalling $5.4 million. Funding for these grants was provided through a combination of lottery funds totalling $3.7 million and consolidated funds totalling $1.7 million.

During the year the department developed a new capital grants program proposal for Cabinet. In March, 1989, the new Community Cultural/Recreational Facilities Grant Program was announced. It provides $32.6 million between 1989 and 1995 to encourage and assist communities to construct new or renovate existing buildings for cultural and recreational pursuits. Funding is again a combination of lottery and consolidated funds.

Northern Sport and Recreation
Staff helped plan and implement the Northern Recreation Conference held in La Ronge in March. The department also played a key role in planning and organizing the Northern Games and Cultural Festival scheduled to take place in August, 1989. A discussion paper on the department's sport, culture and recreation services in the North was prepared. Public hearings on the paper will take place in the fall of 1989.

Hunting
On Foot
Only

Wildlife

Approximately 85 per cent of Saskatchewan adults make use of wildlife in some way to enhance their quality of life. They spend more than $107 million annually on recreational hunting and trapping and non-consumptive uses such as photography and bird watching.

Habitat Protection

Critical Wildlife Habitat Protection Act
In 1988, an additional 289,000 hectares of Crown-owned, critical wildlife habitat were designated under The Critical Wildlife Habitat Protection Act. The Act reserves from sale and major harmful alteration approximately 750,000 hectares of Crown land.

Fish and Wildlife Development Fund (FWDF)
During the year, 2,744 hectares of excellent wildlife habitat were acquired bringing the FWDF's total holdings to 36,437 hectares. White-tailed deer winter habitat in the parkland dominated the purchases. Approximately 689 hectares of pheasant habitat along prominent drainages were protected by long-term lease, and 193 hectares were purchased for enhancement.

Forest Habitat Management
In early 1989, the department and Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. initiated a new co-operative timber-wildlife project that will lead to more sophisticated management of forest habitat in the 1990s. This five-year project, supported by the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation and Wildlife Habitat Canada, will assess habitat preferences of key game and fur-bearer species, develop a better understanding of how timber harvesting affects their habitat and apply information to the design of timber cutting plans.

A SUPER Habitat Program
The department introduced the Saskatchewan Upland Protection, Enhancement and Restoration (SUPER) program during the year to ensure that the habitat needs of upland wildlife in the agricultural region receive needed attention. The program will also explore new solutions to the loss of important habitat and provide a forum for co-operating organizations to advise the department on use of the wildlife component of the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund. The co-operators are Wildlife Habitat Canada, the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation and the Saskatchewan Natural History Society.

Geographic Information System
The department has initiated the acquisition of a micro-computer-based Geographic Information System (GIS) for Wildlife Branch to complement the GIS used by Forestry Branch. This GIS will assist in refining the operation and co-ordination of habitat management programs.

North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP)
The $6-million Quill Lakes Project, launched in this year with many co-operating agencies and organizations is the first of many NAWMP projects across the continent. The project includes 17,000 square kilometres of critical waterfowl breeding range in 20 rural municipalities in the Quill Lakes area of east-central Saskatchewan. The project seeks to secure key wetland and upland habitat through purchase, lease or easement. To date, 210 hectares have been purchased for waterfowl habitat development. The construction by Ducks Unlimited (Canada) of several dikes and water control structures on wetlands will create a system of freshwater marshes known as the Quill Lakes Heritage Marsh.

The Prairie Pothole Project
The Prairie Pothole Project, a pilot project for the NAWMP now in its fourth year, tests potential solutions to many of the problems which face the waterfowl resource. The 1988 drought reduced pond numbers and caused a decline in the number of ducks breeding in the project. In spite of this, more than 200 artificial nest structures and upland habitat developments received significant use by mallards. The department's partners in this endeavour are Wildlife Habitat Canada and Environment Canada's Canadian Wildlife Service.

Wildlife Depredation

Big Game Depredation
The mild winter resulted in fewer winter damage complaints than usual and the drought caused fewer ungulate and bear damage claims. Department staff investigated 242 big game damage claims this year compared to 319 last year and 462 in 1986/87.

Again, electric fencing was the main technique used to prevent bear damage to apiaries. Permanent fences, temporary fences, intercept feeding and deterrent substances were used to prevent ungulate haystack damage. Intercept feeding programs at Cypress Hills, Greenwater Lake and Moose Mountain Provincial Parks, Big River, Thickwood Hills and Fort a la Corne were used to reduce elk and deer damage to agricultural produce.

Continued access to privately owned or controlled lands depends on the actions of hunters as a group. Please respect posted signs for good relations with landowners.

Waterfowl Depredation
A dry fall and early harvest conditions greatly reduced waterfowl damage. However, programs to reduce waterfowl crop damage continued to be an important part of wetland habitat development programs. The department operated 2,008 hectares of permanent lure crop and 23 waterfowl feeding stations to control damage in major waterfowl staging areas.

Predator Control
A significant increase in wolf complaints during the 1988/89 winter led to increased trapping as a method of predator control. The department produced a new coyote damage prevention pamphlet to assist livestock owners, particularly sheep producers, in preventing losses to coyotes.

Fur-bearer Management
The department conducted 10 trapper education courses around the province for 226 students. This decline from last year's enrolment of 328 reflects the downturn in the trapping industry.

Fur demand was light and prices were down for most furbearing species, resulting in 8,900 fur licences sold in 1988/89 compared to 13,000 the previous year and 18,000 on average.

Threatened and Endangered Species
The department worked with the World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Wild West Committee and the other prairie provinces to develop the Prairie Conservation Action Plan, introduced in December 1988. The plan's objective is to ensure conservation of all prairie and parkland species. The five-year, $300,000 Saskatchewan Endangered Species Fund, introduced at the same time, is jointly financed by the department and the WWF to support a series of projects to conserve threatened and endangered wildlife.

The department co-sponsored the Prairie Conservation Endangered Species Workshop in January. More than 300 delegates from the prairies discussed implementation of the Prairie Conservation Action Plan and management of individual threatened species.

By year-end, 352 landowners signed agreements to protect 11,059 hectares of habitat under Operation Burrowing Owl. Some 796 pair of the province's estimated 1,500 pair of burrowing owls now nest on these protected lands.

During the year, the department participated in development of national recovery plans for the ferruginous hawk, burrowing owl and piping plover. These plans will be finalized and approved by the newly established RENEW (Recovery of Nationally Endangered Wildlife) committee during the next year.

Legal protection was given to the prairie rattlesnake and eastern yellow-bellied racer after field investigations showed shooting at den sites was threatening these species.

Due to a combination of drought and a moderately severe winter, survival of swift fox established by previous releases was very poor. A late winter emergency feeding program was successful in keeping alive the four foxes which could be located. However, the experience has demonstrated that climate can have a major impact on this species. A swift fox recovery team was formed in co-operation with Alberta and the Canadian Wildlife Service to conduct a three-year release program to determine if a re-introduction is viable in the long run and, if so, what the most effective re-introduction techniques are.

Wildlife Information and Education

Firearm Safety/Hunter Education
In 1988/89, 4,271 students graduated from Saskatchewan's Firearm Safety/Hunter Education Program and 135 new volunteer instructors were certified, compared to 4,913 and 128 respectively last year.

There were 26 firearm accidents during the year, three of which were fatal. This represents a 19-per cent increase over the previous year. Of the total, 12 accidents were hunting-related.

Project Wild
During the year, 316 educators were trained to use Project Wild materials during 17 workshops throughout the province. The program prepares educators to use curriculum-related classroom activities to teach conservation values and principles to school children.

Game Management and Licensing

White-Tailed Deer
1988 white-tailed deer hunter numbers returned to levels similar to 1986 with 51,758 licences sold. Total harvest increased by 22 per cent compared to 1987 due to more hunters in the field, favorable weather during the hunting seasons and high success rates. Non-resident interest in Saskatchewan white-tailed deer continued to grow with 1988 non-resident licence sales doubling compared to 1987.

Mule Deer
The 1988 mule deer management strategy sought to balance mule deer

populations with available habitat and provide optimum recreation for sport hunters. With 1988 populations returning to levels typical of the 1970s and early 1980s, quotas were reduced slightly in the primary range. In response to moderate population growth in peripheral ranges, slightly higher quotas were implemented in some zones. The effect of these changes was a reduction of nine per cent and 12 per cent in total allocations of either-sex and antlerless licences respectively. In 1988, 9,374 hunters harvested 7,668 mule deer for a success rate of 81 per cent.

Moose
Moose licence sales increased by four per cent from 11,046 in 1987 to 11,615 in 1988. During the 1988 season, the coincidence of the early regular (bulls and calves only) season with the last part of the annual rut produced an abnormally high harvest in the early season. The harvest was also affected by the early completion of the 1988 grain harvest, allowing more sportsmen to hunt in the North. Success rates during the late season were only fair due to a lack of snow cover and dry conditions. The 1988 harvest of 4,014 animals was the second highest since the Moose Management Program was implemented in the mid-1970s.

Elk
Although the number of elk hunters increased in 1988, the regular season harvest of 418 animals was similar to the 1987 harvest. Total recreation days increased to 11,647 in 1988 from 6,991 in 1987, which was attributed to the dry fall and early grain harvest, allowing more hunter participation.

A 50-licence reduction in the Cypress Hills East and West Block areas and slight changes to the season structure were implemented to provide hunters with more high-quality recreation. In Fort a la Corne, the quota was reduced by 175 licences due to the apparent population decline of almost one-half since 1983. The late season was eliminated to protect cows and a portion of Wildlife Management Zone (WMZ) 43 was included in the hunting area to take advantage of elk residing outside the Fort a la Corne Wildlife Management Unit. New special season quotas of 50 licences were implemented in WMZ 54 (Thickwood Hills season was discontinued in 1987) and that portion of WMZ 63 south of the Torch River. Hunter success rates remained high in the special seasons.

Black Bear
In 1988, the free bear seals available for WMZ 58 to 61 were eliminated due to increased hunter activity in the zones and return of moose calf production to normal rates. The bear harvest declined by 22 per cent to 1,257 animals in 1988. Although licence sales decreased by five per cent to 5,072 in 1988, sales to non-Canadians continued to increase. Analysis of biological samples suggested that bear populations in accessible parts of the species range are declining.

Antelope
Antelope populations continued to grow in 1988 in response to the mild winter. In 1988, antelope hunting opened two days earlier than in recent past years, except in WMZ 3. The harvest increased to 3,763 antelope in 1988 compared to 2,948 in 1987.

Woodland Caribou
The woodland caribou hunting closure implemented in 1987 continued during 1988. 1988 surveys in the Key Lake area indicated higher woodland caribou populations than those documented in the central forest area in 1987.

Barren-ground Caribou
A special subsistence-use hunting policy and licence came into effect in October whereby a committee consisting of two Saskatchewan members of the Beverly-Kaminuriak Caribou Management Board and community representatives selects eligible applicants. No licences were sold or caribou harvested under the policy in 1988 because the few caribou which migrated into Saskatchewan did not come within hunting range of communities on the wintering grounds.

Upland Game
Following the very mild winter of 1987/88, there were excellent populations of Hungarian partridge, ring-necked pheasant and ruffed grouse. Sharp-tailed grouse populations remained at similar levels to 1987. As a result, a new late Hungarian partridge season was implemented in the Farmland and Grassland zones and the pheasant limit was increased from six to nine birds. However, severe drought conditions during the subsequent nesting and brood-rearing season resulted in extremely poor reproduction. Hungarian partridge, sharp-tail and pheasant harvests dropped by 24 per cent, 49 per cent and 33 per cent respectively.

Waterfowl
Total duck breeding populations fell to record lows in Saskatchewan during 1988 due to severe drought and very poor habitat conditions. As a result, the duck bag limit was reduced to five birds daily and 10 in possession, and the mallard limit was reduced to three birds daily and six in possession. The number of Migratory Bird Permits sold in the province declined by 22 per cent to 23,258 in 1988. From 1987 to 1988, total duck harvests fell steeply by 47 per cent with the mallard harvest dropping by 49 per cent. However, goose populations remained excellent in 1988 and the total Saskatchewan harvest increased by four per cent from 1987 to 1988.

Wildlife Enforcement

Enforcement
This year, conservation officers contacted 40,522 hunters and trappers in the field and there were 724 wildlife-related convictions. Of the convictions, 29 were related to illegal night hunting and trafficking in wildlife.

In three landmark cases, judges assessed the highest fines ever levied to individuals involved in illegal wildlife activity. Trafficking in captive wildlife, trophy antlers and heads as well as organs, is a major issue facing the province's wildlife resources. During the year the Provincial Enforcement Unit continued to develop strategies for dealing with these "big business" operations to reduce wildlife trafficking.

Resource Lands

There are approximately 375,000 square kilometres of Crown resource lands amounting to approximately 53 per cent of the provincial land base. The department administers the use, disposition and management of these lands in consultation with municipalities, industry, associations, interest groups, individuals and government departments and agencies. In conjunction with its land administration, the department also administers The Outfitter and Guide Regulations and The Wild Rice Regulations and is involved in reviewing environmental studies, Treaty land entitlement selections, and various municipal and provincial land use studies.

Land Management Planning

During the year, new Outfitter and Guide Regulations and licence registry were implemented to manage outfitter and guide licensing in Saskatchewan.

The department issued calls for proposals from private developers for Hewitt Bay Subdivision on Weyakwin Lake and a roadside service facility at the Jan Lake junction.

A public lottery of cottage lots was undertaken for vacant lots at Lac La Plonge, Little Amyot Lake and Jan Lake. The department also completed a sale agreement with a cottager's association for 101 lots at Napatak Subdivision on Lac La Ronge. A review of several potential sites in response to public demand for remote and group/remote cottaging was begun during the year.

During the year, new Outfitter and Guide Regulations and licence registry were implemented to manage outfitter and guide licensing in Saskatchewan.

A federal-provincial program to establish boating restrictions for lakes and rivers was initiated. Requests for restrictions under The Boating Restriction Regulations were finalized for the Meewasin Valley Authority and the Wascana Centre Authority.

Land Disposition and Tenure

Land uses requiring tenure rights included recreational and permanent residential structures, industrial and institutional facilities, livestock grazing, cultivation, traditional resource use (ie., trapping), wild rice cultivation, commercial services and resorts, mineral exploration camps and quarry and mining operations.

During the year, the department issued 461 wild rice permits, 35 new (unsurveyed land) northern leases, 32 new southern leases, 29 quarrying surface leases and 449 miscellaneous use permits. Lease renewals totalled 264, assignments 232, and amendments five. The department transferred 174 Crown lots to 14 northern communities. Also, six applications to purchase under the Crown Land Sales Program were received.

The private investment program resulted in two investment opportunities being advertised in the past year. In addition, 36 commercial lease applications/developments were reviewed, and 338 outfitter licence applications were received and processed.

The Crown Land Sales Program continues to give individuals the opportunity to purchase certain types of leasehold disposition. During the year, the program generated revenues of more than $308,065. For the same period, Crown land leases have generated $1,327,144 for a total revenue of $1,635,209.

The Crown resource land registry maintained more than 8,700 active land files.

Land Use Inspections

During the year, department staff inspected 603 recreational leases, 329 surface leases, 79 oil sites and 142 exploration work areas. An additional 507 outfitting sites, 394 building sites and 392 miscellaneous use permit areas were checked. As well as land use areas, 594 water use inspections were carried out.

WHITE BIRCH
(Betula papyrifera)
Declared Saskatchewan Provincial
Tree by Honourable Colin Maxwell
Minister of Saskatchewan Parks
Recreation and Culture
May 6, 1966

Forestry

Forests cover 35,500,000 hectares or 46 per cent of Saskatchewan's total area. Most of the province's forested lands are situated in the northern half of the province and are retained in public ownership. On provincial Crown lands, the forest has been divided into two categories: the Commercial Forest Zone in the south and the Northern Reconnaissance Zone in the north. For reasons of timber quality and accessibility, the Reconnaissance Zone is not considered commercially available at this time.

Forest Production and Control

Forest Industry Production and Employment
Forest industry employment, including logging, mill and office positions, totalled about 2,423 person years during 1988/89. Indirect employment such as retail sales personnel, suppliers of intermediate goods to the forestry complex and civil servants totalled about 3,852 person years.

Harvesting operations, including salvage operations, resulted in the depletion of 3.48 million cubic metres during the year. In addition, 1.12 million cubic metres were lost to forest fires.

The value of forest products based on selling prices totalled more than $388 million.

Timber Supply Evaluation

Analyses of softwood and hardwood timber supplies for the five major supply areas in the province's western region were finalized and incorporated into the NorSask Forest Products Inc. Forest License Agreement (FMLA).

Saskatchewan's Guides, Scouts, Conservation Officer Dave Nekonechny and Smokey Bear assisted in celebrating the designation of the province's official tree, the white birch (Betula papyrifera) at an Official Tree Ceremony in May, 1988.

A major project, undertaken with Forintek Canada Corp., was the assessment of the potential of the hardwood supply in the Carrot River supply area to support a graded hardwood lumber mill. With the closure of Simpson Timber Company (Sask.) Ltd. scheduled for June 1990, the department completed many different timber supply analyses in response to several interested parties.

The GIS (geographic information system) was used to produce maps displaying various forestry themes in the hardwood project and to help assess the potential sawlog supply within various provincial parks in support of the small operator wood supply assessment project.

Timber Control

Nine major forest industry operating plans and 27 supplementary proposals were approved this year. A major effort was directed at establishing a small independent operator supply plan for the Hudson Bay Region. A similar long-term resource plan for third parties is under development on the NorSask Forest Products FMLA area on the west side of the province.

The department was involved with discussions and negotiations between two cottage owners' associations and Weyerhaeuser Canada pertaining to sensitive harvesting proposals. A strategy to allow compensation for losses of timber and productive forest land due to oil and gas exploration activities to NorSask was initiated and incorporated in their FMLA.

The salvage of fire-killed timber from the 1987 Elan Fire and the 1988 Coffee Fire approached 200,000 cubic metres by year-end. Efforts continue on the east side of the province to focus major harvesting plans in spruce budworm infested areas.

Four scaling courses were offered during the year; three to industry and government personnel and one to the National Indian Forestry Institute in Meadow Lake. In October, the instruction part of the scaling program was transferred to the Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Arts and Science. Revisions to the *Saskatchewan Scaling Manual* were completed.

The department undertook a study to test the effects of shearing or snipping trees on butt log quality. It also developed a program to obtain piece-to-volume conversion factors for various lengths and sizes of fence posts.

Demands on the wood flow and timber permit retrieval system increased over the year, with 39 major and 22 minor projects completed.

In 1988/89, there were 5,560 field permits, 1,009 timber permits and 311 work permits issued province-wide.

During the year, the department evaluated a major policy concerning oil and gas exploration, and three land use development proposals impacting on Saskatchewan's forest resource.

Forest Enhancement and Protection

Canada/Saskatchewan Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA)
In 1988/89, more than $3.3 million was expended in federal-provincial and in provincial projects. Approximately $2.4 million of this was directed to planting 6.9 million seedlings, site preparation of 2,034 hectares for planting, scarifying 2,255 hec-

Harvesting operations.

tares, and surveying 3,998 hectares of denuded forest land.

The forest protection program expended $186,000 to operate and maintain the fire weather service, lightning detection system and computer operations.

Approximately $496,000 was spent in the operation and maintenance of the Geographic Information System.

Other projects were initiated in the areas of technology transfer, opportunity identification and public awareness. The federal government contributed approximately $2.3 million toward FRDA in 1988/89.

Silviculture Programs

The department maintained its schedule to co-ordinate the planting of 50 million seedlings between 1988 and 1993. The forest industry will contribute significantly toward this plan as it assumes new FMLA responsibilities.

The two provincial nurseries produced 10.7 million seedlings with distribution primarily to provincial reforestation projects and forest companies.

During the year, approximately 7.8 million seedlings were planted under 10 contracts and 2.7 million seedlings were planted by the forest industries. Trees were also distributed to schools, youth groups, farm woodlots, parks and for promotional purposes.

Due to drought conditions in early June, planting contracts were suspended in the summer, but completed during the fall.

In addition to tree planting, the forest industries reforested naturally more than 2,800 hectares of denuded forest through use of various scarification methods, and more than 1,100 hectares of young forests were tended.

Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression

The 1988 forest fire season saw another increase in the number of forest fires, making 1988 the worst fire year on record for the province. There were 1,064 fires extinguished in Saskatchewan, up from 980 in 1987. This represents a 65-percent increase in fires compared to the previous 10-year average of 745 per year.

A total of 81,110 hectares were burned: 52,816 hectares in the Primary Protection Area and 28,294 in the Secondary Protection Area. June was the worst month with 401 fires burning nearly 54,000 hectares of forest. There were 698 fires in the Commercial Forest which burned 10,750 hectares of merchantable timber. Coffee Fire alone burned 33,505 hectares of which 7,193 were merchantable.

The air attack team, comprised of six Grumman trackers, three PBY-5A Cansos, and four CL215 Canadair Water Bombers dropped approximately 2.2 million litres of retardent, 17 litres of foam and 20 million litres of water on 1,064 fires.

The department operated 23 remote automated weather stations and used information from an additional 14 stations operated by Atmospheric Environment Services. Forecasts were issued to those areas requiring up-to-the-minute weather information for pre-suppression and suppression efforts.

The department air attack team, directly supported by privately-owned, long-term contracted aircraft, consisted of three S55T Sikorsky helicopters, one 206 B Bell helicopter, two S58 Sikorsky helicopters and three Beach Baron fixed wing aircraft. Additional air attack support was provided by Manitoba, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories. The majority of the helicopter hours were used in conjunction with five RIACTs (Regional Initial Attack Control Teams). Helicopters worked on the fires primarily to transport firefighters and to bucket water into "hot spots", as well as for aerial smoke patrol.

It was a record-setting year for forest fires in the 1988 fire season with 1,064 fires extinguished.

Helicopters dropped 10.5 million litres of water onto forest fires this season.

A total of 773 people received training related to suppression of forest fires. Courses involved all levels of fire fighting and fire management.

Smokey Bear returned to Saskatchewan in 1988 as a major forest fire prevention promotional effort. During a school visitation program involving classroom visits by conservation officers and Smokey, the bear met with 7,875 students. Smokey also met 13,000 people at various public functions throughout the province.

Insect and Disease Monitoring and Control

Harvesting programs continued to reduce the impact of spruce budworm infestations. The jack pine budworm infestation is still prevalent in the Nisbet Provincial Forest, but has collapsed elsewhere.

The forest tent caterpillar infestation increased significantly over all areas of the Commercial Forest and over much of the northern agricultural zone.

The mountain pine beetle population in the Cypress Hills is still very low with no beetle attacks observed on pheremone-baited trees.

The Dutch Elm Disease (DED) surveillance program continued in the south of the province. Most of the urban centres are now conducting surveys of their elm populations. No incidence of DED was found and only two European elm bark beetles, the carrier of the disease, were captured in Regina.

Forest Inventory

During the year, the forest inventory program, using the Geographic Information System, continued to automate data capture, storage and retrieval processes. Full conversion of existing inventory data was completed. Several GIS maps and reports were produced while development progressed in other data input and retrieval areas.

The department produced some 100 new forest inventory maps at a scale of 1:12,500 and updated 325 existing maps. Thirteen thousand, five hundred maps and 4,875 aerial photographs were loaned or sold to the general public.

Provincial Tree

In May, 1988, the white birch was selected as Saskatchewan's provincial tree. The selection was based on a promotion by the department in which more than 50,000 Saskatchewan residents participated by casting ballots. Fifty-nine per cent chose the white birch; aspen came in second with 28 per cent of the votes.

CITY

Arts and Multiculturalism

Saskatchewan residents benefit socially and economically from artistic and multicultural endeavours in the province. The department encourages the development of cultural industries as well as opportunities for participation in the performing, visual and literary arts, and in ethnic activities and programs. The department offers program delivery, organizational development and consultative support to municipal governments, arts and multicultural groups, Indian bands and culture and recreation councils through eight zones, 23 regions and 30 provincial cultural organizations.

Arts

Performing Arts

Approximately 750 people participated in the department's talent program which gives Saskatchewan performers of all ages an opportunity to gain experience in community talent shows and provincial competitions. Regional recreation associations received 18 grants totalling $14,150 to assist in hosting local talent shows. Five scholarship winners received $500 each at provincial competitions.

The Great Electrical Revolution was the first production resulting from a three-year program for local training in film, sponsored by the department and the National Film Board.

Saskatchewan Express, a summer touring group of singers, dancers and musicians, performed at fairs, exhibitions and festivals throughout the province. They represented Saskatchewan at Festival by the Sea in Saint John, N.B. and provided the feature entertainment at the Premiers' Conference in Saskatoon.

Cultural Industries

The department and the National Film Board (NFB) announced a three-year program for local training in film and the development of seven half-hour dramas for television. The department and NFB each committed $200,000 annually toward the project. Telefilm Canada will participate financially on a project-by-project basis.

The first production, The Great Electrical Revolution, completed in February, will be televised in the fall of 1989. Ninety per cent of the project involved Saskatchewan people, making it the largest indigenous production in the province's history.

Support for a film development office and fund was announced. The office will administer $2.55 million over three years to develop a film industry in Saskatchewan.

Resident Artist Program

Swift Current, Strasbourg and North Battleford each hosted a resident artist. The artists were sponsored by the host communities and the Organization of Saskatchewan Arts Councils, Saskatchewan Drama Association and Saskatchewan Community Theatre, and Saskatchewan Writers Guild. Up to $25,000 per residency was provided to support professionals who devote half their time to community artistic development and half to their own creative work.

Cultural Assistance Program

Available on a cost-shared basis, this program provided financial assistance of up to $1,000 at the community level and $2,000 at the regional level for workshops to encourage skill and organizational development in volunteer arts organizations. Forty-two applicants received funding of $43,525 in the areas of visual arts, dance, music, film, crafts and writing.

Provincial Cultural Organization Development Program

The department provides administrative assistance to developing provincial cultural organizations that have been in existence for two years and can demonstrate potential to deliver province-wide programs and services. One visual arts organization received $8,000 for a two-year period.

Multiculturalism

Task Force on Multiculturalism

A Task Force on Multiculturalism was appointed to examine current legislation, policies and programs. Public hearings took place in 10 centres throughout Saskatchewan. A total of 150 oral and written briefs were received. Information obtained at the hearings and recommendations were compiled into a report for presentation to the Minister's Committee on Multiculturalism.

Youth Forum

A multicultural Youth Forum, sponsored by the Saskatchewan Multicultural Advisory Council and funded by the department was held in Muenster. Multicultural issues as perceived by Saskatchewan youth were identified and recommendations drafted for presentation to the Task Force on Multiculturalism.

Cultural Assistance Program

Available on a cost-shared basis, this program provided financial assistance of up to $1,000 at the community level and $2,000 at the regional level for workshops to encourage skill and organizational development in volunteer organizations. Twenty-five applicants from the multicultural community received funding totalling $29,253.

Provincial Cultural Organization Development Program
Administrative grant funding was provided to develop provincial multicultural organizations that had been in existence for at least two years and could demonstrate the potential to deliver province-wide programs and services. One organization received a $4,000-grant.

Immigrant Settlement Assistance Program
The Immigrant Settlement Assistance Program provided grants totalling $94,000 to the Regina, Saskatoon and Yorkton Open Door Societies and the Prince Albert Multicultural Council to co-ordinate volunteer activities and programs designed to meet the needs of recent immigrants and refugees. As well, a special one-time grant of $15,000 was provided to the Immigrant Women of Saskatchewan to co-ordinate and promote programs and services for immigrant women throughout Saskatchewan.

Heritage Language Program
During the year, 82 ethnocultural organizations received $79,370 to provide language instruction not available through regular education channels to 2,356 students in any one of 25 languages. The department provided special $3,000 grants to the Saskatoon Multilingual School and the Multilingual Association of Regina to co-ordinate, administer and support their heritage language programs.

Summer Language Immersion Program
The department provided financial assistance totalling $20,000 to organizations offering summer language immersion camp programs. Five ethnocultural organizations offered French and Ukrainian to 358 students.

Saskatchewan Express showed the "Best of Movies and Television" at 16 community fairs and exhibitions during their 1988 tour.

Financial Statement

Receipts	1987/88	1988/89
Fisheries	$2,734,959	$2,752,499
Wildlife	4,171,700	4,425,390
Lands	207,592	214,151
Forestry	3,903,013	4,029,233
Miscellaneous	3,488,284	2,224,956
Lottery Licences	8,977,828	3,088,338
Total	**23,483,376**	**16,734,567**

Disbursements		
Ordinary	$102,311,186	$99,509,378
Capital	1,560,000	1,402,000
Total	**103,871,186**	**100,911,378**

Table No. 1 Forest Industry Employment April 1/88 - March 31/89

Where Employed	Person Years
Direct Employment	
Office	104
Plant or Mill	1563
Woodlands	
- Company	60
- Contractors	696
Total Direct	**2423**
Indirect Employment	3852
Total	**6275**

Table No. 2 Value of Forest Products

Product	Volume Used Production (m3)	Value 1988/89 ($/m3)	Total Value 1987/88 ($)	Total Value ($)
Sawtimber	1,151,894	40	46,075,760	42,723,608
Posts	88,358	194	17,141,452	8,788,394
Poles	6,116	36	220,176	939,528
Rails	12,890	78	1,005,420	1,205,178
Ties	1,658	237	393,946	614,778
Piling Round Timber	4,840	48	232,320	737,904
Fuelwood	80,363	16	1,285,040	2,314,608
Waferboard, Plywood Kraft Pulp	2,138,200	151	322,330,000	201,664,983
Total	**3,484,319**	**112***	**388,684,114**	**258,988,981**

* Average value of Forest Products/m^3 produced in Saskatchewan

Table No. 3 Forest Revenue (from Provincial Forests and Provincial Lands) from April 1/88 to March 31/89

Dues, Fees and Royalties		
Pulpwood:		
Weyerhaeuser	634,638.90	
Meadow Lake Sawmill/NorSask	76,670.93	
Simpson Timber	18,993.75	
Other Operators	3,438.50	733,742.08
Sawtimber:		
L & M Wood Products	91,684.62	
Meadow Lake Sawmill/NorSask	17,065.15	
Sask. Forest Products	1,110,480.20	
Simpson Timber	1,191,415.00	
Weyerhaeuser	159,106.70	
Other Operators	63,663.27	2,633,414.94
Other products		
Lehner Wood Preservers	16,985.59	
MacMillan Bloedel	180,006.52	
Other Operators	278,299.71	475,291.82
Total Dues, Fees and Royalties		**3,842,448.84**
Licences and Permits[1]	96,715.76	
Penalties and Interest[2]	32,138.07	
Sales and Services[3]	12,991.30	
Other Charges and Levies[4]	45,120.08	186,965.21
Grand Total For Forests		**4,029,414.05**

[1]Includes sawmill licences, Forest Management Licence, grazing, timber, hay, wild rice, peat and sphagnum moss permits.
[2]Includes waste of merchantable timber, overcut timber dues, timber seizure sales, overcut hay dues, hay seizure sales.
[3]Includes timber sales and other services.
[4]Includes fire prevention levy and ground rent charges.

Table No. 4 Provincial Forest Fire Summary*

Cause	No. of Fires	Total % of Fires	Area Burned(ha)	% of Total Area Burned
Recreation	218	22.1	324.8	0.6
Resident	138	14.0	1734.4	3.3
Forest Industry	9	.9	10.0	----
Railroads	3	.3	1.7	----
Other Industry	3	.3	.9	----
Incendiary	154	15.6	5803.8	11.0
Miscellanecus	38	3.8	321.2	0.6
Lightning	342	34.7	43942.6	83.2
Unknown	82	8.3	676.6	1.3
Total	**987**	**100.0**	**52816.0**	**100.0**

*Primary Protection Zone

Table No. 5 Tree Planting and Scarification 1988/89

Tree Planting	No. of Trees Planted	No. of Hectares Planted
Department Planting		
Hudson Bay Region	5,864,215	3,411
Prince Albert Region	685,810	222
Meadow Lake Region	1,250,700	680
Swift Current Region (Cypress)	105,260	35
Total Government	**7,905,985**	**4,348**
Industry Planting		
Weyerhaeuser Canada	1,600,800	808
Simpson Timber	425,000	234
SaskForest Products	349,000	200
Meadow Lake Sawmill	183,010	97
Total Industry	**2,557,810**	**1,339**
Total	**10,463,795**	**5,687**
Scarification		
Weyerhaeuser Canada		2,255
Meadow Lake Sawmill		360
SPRC		300
L & M Wood Products		135
SFPC		120
Total Hectares Scarified		**3,170**
Reforestation Summary		
Area Planted - Government		4,348
Area Planted - Industry		1,339
Area Scarified		3,170
Total Area Reforested		**8,857**

*1079 hectares were thinned by Weyerhaeuser Canada.

Table No. 6 Estimated Depletion of Standing Timber (Cubic Metres)

Region	By Use	By Fire (within the Provincial Forest)	Total 1988/89	1987/88
Hudson Bay	1,203,339	12,089	1,215,428	1,207,239
Prince Albert	1,822,320	786,369	2,608,689	3,427,539
Meadow Lake	356,282	93,387	449,669	347,392
La Ronge	90,645	226,634	317,279	503,264
Melville	1,854	345	2,199	1,929
Saskatoon	419		419	339
Regina	181		181	393
Swift Current	9,279		9,279	7,194
Total	**3,484,319**	**1,118,824**	**4,603,143**	**5,495,289**

Table No. 7 Natural Environment and Recreation Provincial Parks: Number of Visitors, 1978-1988 (Victoria Day Weekend to Labor Day)

Location	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Natural Environment											
Cypress Hills	166,392	169,914	193,737	233,733	224,907	220,206	187,758	148,371	182,034	151,989	137,643
Douglas	36,552	37,200	56,055	70,875	71,718	63,651	67,593	64,365	45,039	30,522	38,562
Duck Mountain	228,225	347,787	267,594	218,094	255,366	303,816	243,996	242,643	235,281	247,116	261,291
Good Spirit Lake	105,948	141,441	96,372	94,704	101,289	94,728	110,013	105,432	115,770	105,450	137,406
Greenwater Lake	118,644	122,580	112,479	106,200	106,500	106,800	104,172	108,306	120,246	120,753	145,272
Lac La Ronge	155,652	143,883	78,744a	n/a	15,180f	57,537 c	132,804 c	128,346	92,400#	96,921	94,461
Makwa Lake	272,349	258,672	281,754	312,741	365,847	259,365	305,418	110,175f	103,671	112,761	97,431
Meadow Lake	267,258	225,411	226,578	331,098	236,205 a	226,605	237,462	249,669	239,115	266,640	260,232
Moose Mountain	479,337	437,793 a	482,571	450,273	431,043	392,571	440,313	418,800	516,966	534,171	596,766
Nipawin	47,940	40,542	39,486	104,805b	52,686a	37,131	37,494	41,910	26,355	21,567	39,891
Sask. Landing	115,764	124,737	158,979	171,429	135,126	159,759	153,141	162,456	172,320	181,533	238,023
Sub-total	**1,994,061**	**2,049,960**	**1,994,349**	**2,093,952**	**1,995867**	**1,922,169**	**2,020,164**	**1,780,473**	**1,849,197**	**1,869,423**	**2,046,978**
Recreation											
The Battlefords	191,829	165,930	157,023	158,571	174,492	195,843	171,447	233,985	198,594	166,737	151,626
Blackstrap	58,875	36,495	31,578	55,626	53,673	49,224	47,496	43,707	43,206	59,121	82,392
Buffalo Pound	144,498	124,518	115,161	133,419	122,919	99,417	111,855	87,576	97,200	83,109	103,998
Candle Lake	296,754	258,873	393,378	656,814	712,608	413,007	217,224d	47,774	170,091	328,500	125,766
Crooked Lake	26,424	29,934	31,812	34,920	47,877	40,086	72,486	41,463	36,138	33,651	42,213
Danielson	85,125	121,458	91,449	107,556	119,076	98,697	108,144	90,987	88,968	78,351	95,727
Echo Valley	250,104	306,501	241,632	279,486	158,820	163,506	200,877	170,031	70,770	144,354	177,885
Katepwa Point	36,081	43,134	22,071	19,908	44,148	33,693	41,844	29,913	26,940	48,816	35,352
Pike Lake	169,518	123,471	133,539	141,315	126,717	115,326	96,573	99,873	145,308	111,474	147,492
Rowan's Ravine	129,147	83,757	76,008	81,585	120,186	80,025	79,671	67,893	40,860	54,369	58,095
Sub-total	**1,388,355**	**1,294,071**	**1,293,651**	**1,669,200**	**1,680,516**	**1,288,824**	**1,147,617**	**913,202**	**918,075**	**1,108,482**	**1,020,546**
Total (21)	**3,382,416**	**3,344,031**	**3,288,000**	**3,763,152**	**3,676,383**	**3,210,993**	**3,167,781**	**2,693,675**	**2,767,272**	**2,977,905**	**3,067,524**

a - 1 less traffic counter than previous year
b - 1 more traffic counter than previous year
c - 2 more traffic counters than previous year
d - 2 less traffic counters than previous year
e - 3 less traffic counters than previous year
- Exclusive of Missinipe Campground, which has been removed from provincial park boundaries.
Note: Visitors entering Provincial parks have been derived from the monthly traffic counter figures multiplied by a factor of 3 persons per vehicle (1982 Park Visitor Survey)
Source: Traffic Counter Record Sheets

Table No. 8 Big Game Harvest & Recreation Days by Species: 1988

	Harvest	Rec Days
White-tailed Deer	35,910	177,525
Moose	3,850	49,205
Elk	788	17,413
Mule Deer	7,573	20,932
Antelope	3,705	9,238
*Woodland Caribou	0	0
Black Bear	1,237	18,610
Barren-ground Caribou	0	0

*Season closed in 1988

Table No. 9 Game Bird Harvest & Recreation Days by Species: 1988

	Harvest	Rec Days
Ducks	72,186	28,345
Geese	138,864	44,947
Sandhill Crane	5,183	1,141
Sharp-tailed Grouse	51,786	19,818
Hungarian Partridge	78,626	21,311
Ruffed Grouse	86,766	21,620
Spruce Grouse	15,327	4,061
Pheasant	11,146	5,170

Table No. 10 1988/89 Fish and Wildlife Development Fund*

	Fisheries	Wildlife	Total
Opening Fund Balance	$318,460	$1,487,815	$1,806,275
Revenues	841,350	1,563,603	2,404,953
Expenditures	750,220	834,232	1,584,452
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	91,130	729,371	820,501
Ending Fund Balance	409,590	2,217,186	2,626,776

*These are unaudited figures

Table No. 11 Hunting and Trapping Licence Sales and Revenues

	Number	Revenue
Wildlife Habitat Certificate	**72,751**	**$ 669,510**
Game Bird		
Saskatchewan Resident Game Bird	32,077	299,177
Canadian Resident Game Bird	1,648	81,656
Non-resident Game Bird	3,031	337,970
Total Game Bird	**36,756**	**$ 718,803**
Big Game		
1st Saskatchewan Resident Barren-ground Caribou	19	620
2nd Saskatchewan Resident Barren-ground Caribou	15	480
1st Saskatchewan Resident Bear	3,353	47,933
2nd Saskatchewan Resident Bear	284	4,134
1st Canadian Resident Bear	95	4,834
2nd Canadian Resident Bear	7	344
1st Non-resident Bear	1,162	115,802
2nd Non-resident Bear	244	24,182
1st Saskatchewan Resident White-tailed Deer	43,023	1,278,452
1st Canadian Resident White-tailed Deer	576	72,024
1st Non-resident White-tailed Deer	532	136,268
2nd Saskatchewan Resident White-tailed Deer	7,109	203,790
2nd Canadian Resident White-tailed Deer	39	4,861
2nd Non-resident White-tailed Deer	163	38,900
1st Saskatchewan Antlerless White-tailed Deer	316	9,375
Saskatchewan Resident Regular Elk	2,887	82,449
Saskatchewan Resident Regular Moose	9,181	269,516
Guided Moose: Canadian and Non-resident	235	70,050
Big Game Draw		
Special Elk	1,119	55,750
Special Moose	2,202	109,900
Special Moose Archery	34	1,700
Antelope	4,339	151,550
Antelope Archery	301	10,465
Either-sex Mule Deer	6,171	215,635
Either-sex Mule Deer Archery	902	31,535
Antlerless Mule Deer	2,085	72,575
Antlerless Mule Deer Archery	43	1,505
Muzzleloading Either-sex Mule Deer	253	6,535
Muzzleloading Antlerless Mule Deer	169	5,880
Total Big Game	**86,858**	**$3,027,044**
Trapping		
South Saskatchewan Fur	6,508	193,595
North Saskatchewan Fur	2,355	24,595
Total Trapping	**8,863**	**$ 218,190**
Total Receipts, Game And Fur Licences	**205,228**	**$4,633,547**

Table No. 12 Fisheries Licence Sales 1988-89

	Number Sold	Dollar Revenue
Sport		
Resident	146,494	$2,197,410
Non-resident	20,143	604,290
One Day	1,983	13,881
Total	**168,620**	**$2,815,581**
Commercial		
Fish Processing Plant	6	150
Commercial Net	2,274	33,330
Brine Shrimp Net	19	750
Bait Fish	65	1,250
Fish Farm		
Private	1,802	----
Commercial	149	2,025
Fur Farm	2	315
Crayfish Traps	4	75
Total	**4,321**	**37,895**
Domestic:		
Domestic Net	**736**	**3,045**

Table No. 13 Commercial Fish Production and Value 1988-89

Species	Kgs	Lake Value
Whitefish	1,164,800	$ 844,800
Walleye	474,400	1,240,200
Pike	735,800	518,800
Trout	502,600	676,200
Other	395,700	139,500
Total	**3,273,300**	**$3,419,500**

Table No. 14 Summary of Fish Stocking 1988-89

Species		Number Stocked	Number of Waters Stocked
Walleye	Fry	33,939,000	71
	Fingerlings	391,345	18
	Adults	1,479	3
Brook Trout	Fingerlings	87,650	39
Brown Trout	Fingerlings	37,900	15
Cutthroat Trout	Fingerlings	23,550	2
Kokanee Salmon	Fingerlings	10, 800	2
Rainbow Trout	Fingerlings	514,300	71
	Catchables	1,049	4
	Adults	9,014	4
Northern Pike	Fingerlings	122,600	2
	Adults	95	2
Perch	Adults & Fingerlings	7,727	6
Tiger Trout	Fingerlings	1,600	6
Total		**35,148,109**	**245**

	Number Sold	Dollar Revenue
Sport:		
Resident	146,494	$ 2,197,410
Non-resident	20,143	604,290
One Day	1,983	13,881
Total	**168,620**	**2,815,581**
Commercial:		
Fish Processing Plant	6	150
Commercial Net	2,274	33,330
Brine Shrimp Net	19	750
Bait Fish	65	1,250
Fish farm		
Private	1,802	
Commercial	149	2,025
Fur Farm	2	315
Crayfish Traps	4	75
Total	**4,321**	**37,895**
Domestic		
Domestic Net	**736**	**3,045**

1988-89 Grants

The City of Saskatoon with respect to the repayment of principle and interest on loans from Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation for the construction of Saskatchewan Place	$ 944,575
Fish and Wildlife Development Fund with respect to contribution from licence sales	2,173,000
The Saskatchewan Arts Board	1,904,400
The Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts	700,000
The City of Saskatoon with respect to a deficit incurred in the operation of the Saskatchewan Centennial Auditorium	300,000
Regional Parks	2,347,000
Agencies and organizations concerned with resource conservation, safety and promotional activities	812,982
The Western Development Museum	1,175,400
Arts, Multiculturalism, Heritage and Museums	702,000
Sport and Recreation Programs	560,000
Provincial Cultural and Recreational Facilities Program	1,699,938
New Careers Corporation	3,600,000
The Saskatchewan Archives Board	1,339,300
Total Grants	**$18,258,595**